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3. Considerable; extent; or duration.
Thou hast spoken of thy servants house for a great while to come. 2 Sa. vii. 19.
4. Important; weighty.
Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
And though this be a great truth, if it be impartially con- sidered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson, Sermon 6.*
5. Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the great seal presently. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
6. Of high rank; of large power.
Such men as be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a greater than themselves. *Sh. Jul. Caf.*
Of all the great, how few
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! *Pope's Odyssey.*
Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the great. *Rowe.*
Despise the farce of fate,
The sober follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*
7. Illustrious; eminent.
O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might. *Jer. x. 6.*
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.
Such Dido was; with such becoming fate,
Amidst the crowd, she walks fiercely great. *Dryd. Virgil.*
9. Noble; magnanimous.
In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that great mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud.
Solymam perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with great looks; wherefore he begun to batter the walls. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.
Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will take more boldly of those that are great with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon, Essay 49.*
12. Pregnant; teeming.
Their bellies great
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*
This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle great with young keep thou away. *May's Virg.*
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending con- tinuity: as great grandson is the son of a grandson.
I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our great-great-great grandfathers tongue came out of Persia. *C Camden's Remains.*
What we call great-great grandfather they called forth- fader. *C Camden's Remains.*
Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out 'till the second or third generation; so that it is com- mon enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expression.
It is no great matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*
- GREAT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.
To let out thy harvest by great or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By great will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispartch. *Taylor's Husbandry for August.*
It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by the great; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*
He did at length to many flain forget,
And lost the sale, and took them by the great. *Dryden.*
Carpenters, for uniformity, generally make them so, unless they build an house by the great, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Mixon's Mech. Exerc.*
I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the great for any gentleman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*
- GREATBELLED. *adj.* [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming.
Greatbelled women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the prefs,
And make 'em reel from before 'em. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
A greatbelled woman, walking through the city in the day- time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins's Mirth. Mosaic.*
- TO GREATEN. *v. a.* [from great.] To aggrandize; to en- large; to magnify.
After they sought to greaten themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*
- GREATHEARTED. *adj.* [great and heart.] High spirited; undaunted.
The earl, as greathearted as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

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- GRE'ATLY.** *adj.* [from *great*.]
1. In a great degree
 Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*
2. Nobly; illustriously.
 Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
 By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.
 Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
 That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
 And to their general find a brave defiance? *Addison's Cat.*
GRE'ATNESS. *n.f.* [from *great*.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quality.
 We can have no positive idea of any space or duration,
 which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated num-
 bers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we
 judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*
 All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has,
 or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *grains*,
 as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of
 good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*
3. High degree of any quality.
 Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of
 the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*
4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.
 Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shakespeare.*
 So many
 As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
 In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
 Of pow'r and future state;
 He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*
 The philosophers raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea,
 which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that
 commonwealth. *Swift.*
5. Swelling pride; affected state.
 My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or
 greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Lucan.*
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
 Greatness of mind and nobleness their feat
 Build in her loveless. *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.
 Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
 As brings all Broddinag before your thought. *Pope.*
GREAVE. *n.f.* [*græp*, Saxon.] A groove. *Spenser.*
GREAVES. *n.f.* [from *græve*, French.] Armour for the legs;
a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.
 He had *græves* of brass upon his legs. *1 Sa. xvii 6.*
 A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *græves*, and cures
 such
 As may renew thy workmanship, and honour him as much.
 Chapman's Iliad, b. xvii.
GRE'CISM. *n.f.* [*gnacifsm*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek
language.
GREE. *n.f.* [*grî*, French, probably from *gratia*.] Good will;
favour; good graces.
 And falling her before on lowly knee,
 To her makes present of his service keen,
 Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Ta. Rym.*
GREECE. *n.f.* [Corrupted from *græci*.] A flight of steps.
 Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
 Is smother'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
 After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in
 the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire,
 made a long oration. *Hooker's Henry VIII.*
GRE'EDILY. *adj.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraci-
ously; with keen appetite or desire.
 Greedy the engorg'd without restraint. *Milton. Par. Lost.*
 He swallow'd it as *greedy*
 As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham's Sapph.*
 Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'ous juice,
 Wild hunger fecks; and to prolong our breath,
 We *greedy* devour our certain death. *Dryd. Indian Empt.*
GRE'EDINESS. *n.f.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenousness; voracity;
hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.
 Fox in flesh, wolf in *greediness*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 Thither with all *greediness* of affection are they gone, and
 there they intend to lup. *Shakespeare's Hamlet's Tull.*
 If thou wert the wolf, thy *greediness* would afflict thee.
 Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.
 I with the same *greediness* did feed,
 As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. *Denham.*
GRE'EDY. *adj.* [*græp*, Sax. *grædig*, Dan. *grædig*, Dutch.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.
 As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pf. xvii. 12.*
 Be not unfatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon
 meats. *Ecclus. xxxvii. 29.*
 He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring
 him food. *King Charles's Hist.*

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2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.
- Greedy* to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire the ran. *Fairfax.*
The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prev.*
Stern look'd the fiend, as fruitless of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*
[While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. *Dryd. Virg.*
- GREEN.** *adj.* [*grun*, German; *green*, Dutch]
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.
The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Groves for ever *green*.
2. P-le; lively: from whence we call the maid's disease the *green* ticknels, or *chloris*. Like it is *Sappho's* $\chi\alpha\rho\alpha\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varsigma$.
Was the love drunk
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look for *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
There's never any of these demure hoys come to any proof:
they fall into a kind of male *green* ticknels. *Shak. Henry IV.*
'Till the *green* ticknels and love's force betray'd
To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. *Gurth.*
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.
4. New; fresh: as a, *green* wound.
The door is open, fir, there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakespeare.*
Greels are *green*;
And all thy friends, and teach must make thy friends,
Have but their things and teeth newly ta'en out. *Sh. H. IV.*
In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies fettering in his blood. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds *green*,
which otherwise would heal and do well. *Bacon's Essay 4.*
5. Not dry.
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; nult not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fuel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*
Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and fo dry wood is more fragil than *green*.
Bacon's Natural History.
If you but consider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*
The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, so heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
6. Not roasted; half raw.
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green*, when it is half roasted. *Watts's Logic.*
7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are *green* before they are ripe.
My fallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakespeare.*
O charming youth, in the first op'ning page;
So many graces in fo *green* an age. *Dryden.*
You'll find a difference
Between the promise of his *greener* days,
And these he matters now. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
If you would fat *green* geefe, *thut* them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Stubble-neck at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green*. *King's Cookery.*
- GREEN.** *n. f.*
1. The *green* colour; green colour of different shades.
Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, the shall be loose enrob'd. *Shakespeare.*
But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*
Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opt.*
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logic.*
2. A grassy plain.
For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town. *Shakespeare.*
O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. *Milton.*

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